The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME V. · · · NO. 29. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871. COL. DEM. · · · VOL. XXXV · · NO. 22

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2,50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two inches	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four inches	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	18,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	40,00
One column	30,00	35,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00 Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MOSER.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—L. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. ROUCH.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON HELLER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GHORZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. E. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. H. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. COREIL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Coreil's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottsville.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Esquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Robt M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHE RT, IIH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec9'70.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.

AUGUST FRIEND,

late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated

HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,

and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, nearly H. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.

jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace, with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of this Boarding and Select School will commence on Monday, July 31st.

Expenses for one quarter of eleven weeks:

Board, Washing, Lights, &c.,	- -	$35 00
Tuition, per Quarter,	- -	$7 00 to $8 00
" Juvenile Class,	- -	$3 00 to 5 00

For particulars address,

WM. BURGESS, Principal.

Millville, Col. co., Pa., June, 1871. 2m

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $500. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in *every* respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,

C. W. FOSTER,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Marr's store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He can constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

jan1'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere. Their stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTION ENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

apr 5'71—f

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cashmers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels, &c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the county, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

jan 1'71—tf C. C. MARR.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different Kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tf

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS,

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

jan 1'71—1y ECKHART JACOBS

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton N. Y.	400,000
North America	300,000
City	450,000
International N.Y.	1,800,000
Niagara N.Y.	1,000,00
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville, N.Y.	400,000
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual.
Atlantic, N.Y.	1,000,000
Germania, N.Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar 24'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG P

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $120 at

I. W. NILES,
Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.
may1'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13, 71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money, and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to M. W. NUSS,
Box 181,
apr 1'71—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277, Bloomsburg, Pa.
jal.a'17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humbletwait," and "Mequem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO

WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid Organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled Black Walnut Case, only $125,00. Single reed, sunecase as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PONCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—tf

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG, a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

jan 1'71

Poetical.

[From the EASTON SENTINEL.]

Woman's Rights.

It is her right, to bind with warmest ties
The lordly spirit of aspiring man,
Making his home an earthly paradise,
Rich in all joys allotted to life's span;
Twining around each fibre of his heart,
With all the gentle influence of love's might,
Seeking no joy where he has no part—
This is undoubtedly—a woman's right!

It is her right to teach the infant mind,
Training it ever upward in its course,
To root out evil passions that would bind
The upward current of his reason's force;
To lead the erring spirit gently back,
When it has sunk in gloom of deepest night;
To point the shining path of virtue's track,
And urge him forward. This is woman's right.

It is her right to sooth the couch of pain,
Then care pure minims upon earth to prove,
To calm with gentle care the frenzied brain,
And keep her vigil there of holiest love;
To watch untiring by the lonely bed, [night,
Through the bright day, and in the solemn
Till health ensues, or the loved form is laid
To rest forever. This is woman's right.

She is a flower that blossoms best, unseen,
Sheltered within the precincts of her home;
There, should no dark'ning storm-cloud intervene,
There the loud-strife of worldlings never come.
Let her not scorn to act a WOMAN'S part,
Nor strive to cope with manhood in its might,
But lay this maxim closely to her heart—
That that which God ordains is surely right.

MRS. R. H.

Miscellaneous.

ROBBING THE BANK.

A few weeks ago, while staying at Atlantic City, I met at my hotel a fine grey-haired old gentleman, whose conversation greatly interested me. He had evidently seen a great deal of the world, and was especially conversant with everything connected with the banking business.

In a few days we became quite companions, and Mr. James Archer (for such was the name of my new friend) informed me that he had been engaged in the banking business all his life, having at various times filled the different offices of cashier, telier and president.

"I should suppose," I observed, "that the banking business offers fewer dramatic episodes than other profession."

"I don't agree with you there," returned Mr. Archer. "Judging from my own experience, I should say that there are but few professions which offer more dramatic scenes."

"You have been actor in some scenes of this character?" I asked.

"I have indeed. Let us sit down here on the porch, and I will tell you what happened to me once out West."

So saying, we fixed ourselves comfortably, and Mr. Archer related to me the following exciting episode of his life.

* * * * * *

Some twenty years ago I was cashier in a bank situated in the city of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin. Although a large place now, Milwaukee at the time I refer to was a long, straggling town, with a very rough class of inhabitants.

Like all places on the extreme verge of civilization, the law was almost a dead letter. Horse thieves, robbers and murderers were there in such numbers that they struck terror in law abiding citizens, and no jury could be found to convict the most heinous offender. If it chanced to leak out that any of the twelve jurors were in favor of bringing in a verdict of guilty, his or their lives were sure to pay the forfeit of their sense of justice.

As a natural consequence of living in such a state of society, every man walked abroad with his life in his hand, and without a single exception every one went armed to the teeth. I have known men to be shot down like dogs for a word or even a look.

There were hundreds of men who made it their especially business to try to pick up quarrels with the better class, that they might have an opportunity of killing and robbing them.

You will readily understand that carrying on a bank under these circumstances was a most arduous task. Every one of the employees was heavily armed, and the vaults built for the specie and valuables of the bank were of the most massive character. In fact, so much was this the case, that they became a kind of a show place for strangers; and every one who happened to be detained in the city was sure to visit the vault of the Citizens' Bank.

Our president was a strong, powerful, energetic man, who had more than once proved his courage in a melee; consequently the ruffians of the place kept him at a distance, and for two years after the bank was started no one offered to molest us. We had received orders from him to shoot down the first man who showed the slightest disposition to be aggressive.

Mr. Braintree, for such was our president's name, was accustomed to mingle a great deal with the rougher portion of the community, thinking by this means he might learn if there was any scheme on foot to attack the bank. Of course these inquiries were always made in disguise, and indeed, Mr. Braintree possessed the art of so altering his features that he could deceive his own family and particular friends when assisted by a change of dress.

He had carried out his plan for about two years without anything occurring to prove its necessity or usefulness, when one hot July morning he entered the bank about an hour earlier than was usual with him.

"Good morning, Mr. Archer," said he to me, as he took off his fine black coat, and put on an easy-fitting blouse.

"Good morning, Mr. Braintree. You are early this morning."

"Yes—I have something particular to tell you, and I thought it better to lose no time. You must know, in the first place, that I visited the 'Three Swans' last night."

The "Three Swans" was one of the lowest taverns in the place, and the rendezvous for all the desperate characters in the town and neighborhood. There was scarcely a night passed that some one was not killed there.

"You visited in disguise, I suppose?" I remarked.

"Certainly. I was disguised as a drover, and had the extreme pleasure of being taken for a horse thief by all the scoundrels present."

"That is at least a compliment to your success in disguising yourself," I returned.

"Yes—that's true. I learnt something at the "Three Swans' last night, Mr. Archer, which nearly concerns us."

"Indeed," I returned, pricking up my ears.

"You have heard of 'White Haired Bobby?'" said Mr. Braintree.

"Do you mean the great bank robber?" I asked.

"Yes, he himself. He has robbed more banks than any ten men in the United States together. He has never failed in one instance. His success in breaking into safes and vaults has something marvellous in it. He works generally in company with a friend of his who goes by the *nom de guerre* of "Slippery Jim.'"

"I have heard of that rascal, too," I returned.

"Well, now for my information. I learned last night that White Haired Bobby and Slippery Jim are about to visit Milwaukee for the express purpose of depriving the Citizens' Bank of its specie and valuables."

"The deuce they do!" was all I could say.

"Mr. Archer, I do not intend that this worthy pair shall accomplish their purpose, so I want you to keep an extra lookout. I shall visit the Three Swans nightly for some weeks, to find out, if possible, the moment they arrive."

Six weeks passed away and we heard no more of "White Haired Bobby" or "Slippery Jim." Mr. Baintree continued to visit the "Three Swans" nightly, but heard nothing further. We came to the conclusion that the two famous bank robbers had changed their minds and had gone to exercise their enterprising profession in a different field.

We had forgotten all about the matter, when one Saturday, in the middle of the month of September, while we were busily engaged in our various duties, a clerical individual entered and asked to see the president. The request was addressed to me, and I had an excellent opportunity for observing his external appearance.

He appeared to be about forty-five years of age, of commanding presence. His face was fresh, fair, and exceedingly healthy looking. His hands were very white, and he wore a fine diamond ring on the little finger of the right hand. He was dressed in a suit of black, which fitted him perfectly, and must have been made by a first class tailor. It was this black suit together with the whitest and stiffest of cravats, and a short-sighted eye-glass which dangled from his neck, and which he every now and then raised to his eyes, that gave him the intense clerical appearance to which I have referred above.

"Do you wish to see Mr. Braintree on business?" I asked.

"Not exactly on business," returned the stranger, "but if he is disengaged, I should like to speak to him."

"Here is Mr. Braintree now," I replied, as the president stepped out of his private room into the bank."

"Mr. Braintree," said the stranger, courteously removing his hat and speaking in the most polite tone, "allow me to introduce myself. My name is Elliot, the Rev. Robert Elliot. I am an Episcopal clergyman, lately appointed pastor to a church in St. Paul's. I am now on my there, but cannot leave until Monday. At my hotel to-day I heard the landlord speak of the extraordinary safety vault you have attached to this bank. As I have a penchant for seeing such structures, I have thought perhaps you would allow me to see yours, of which I have heard so much."

"Certainly, sir, with pleasure," replied Mr. Braintree, who by the way was particularly partial to clergymen, doubtless because they formed such a striking contrast to the inhabitants of frontier cities. "Mr. Archer," added my chief, "will you be good enough to light the dark lantern and accompany us?"

It wanted about twenty minutes to our usual hour of closing the bank, and I had just finished my work. Had such not been the case, I should in all probability have sent one of the clerks in my place.

There was nothing, however, to prevent me from doing as the president requested; I therefore lighted a dark lantern, and we all three descended the steps leading to the vault.

The specie and valuables of the bank were kept in an immense iron safe which was placed in a stone chamber. The walls of this chamber were of extraordinary thickness and the entrance to it was through a massive iron door, which was secured by a thick bar of iron fastened by an immense padlock.

By this means the specie of the bank was doubly protected, for even supposing that a robber should succeed in obtaining an entrance into the stone vault, he would still have to force the immense safe, a matter of impossibility, unless he happened to possess the secret, which was turning the handle around exactly seven times. Once more or less would be of no avail.

I unlocked the padlock, leaving the key in the lock, and we all entered the stone vault. The Rev. Mr. Elliot appeared to be strangely interested in the place. He gazed around him in seeming wonder; he measured the thickness of the walls, and the length and breadth of the stone room.

"Very secure! very secure, indeed!" he murmured. "You can set bank robbers at defiance with a room like this, Mr. Braintree."

"Yes, sir; I believe we can. For even if any one should succeed in getting into the stone vault, they would have still the safe to force."

"True, very true," responded the reverend gentleman, "but I notice one peculiarity about your safe," he added, glancing toward it as he spoke, "you have no lock on it."

"It is not necessary," returned Mr. Braintree, "for unless a person happened to know the secret of opening the door, I would defy him to open it. You see," added the president, suiting the action to the word, "in order to effect an entrance, it is necessary to turn the handle around exactly seven times."

After the seventh time, Mr. Braintree gave a strong pull and the heavy door slowly turned on its hinges. The reverend gentleman glanced inside with excusable curiosity.

"Very curious! very curious indeed," he murmured. "How wonderful is the ingenuity of man!"

At that moment Mr. Braintree called the clergyman to see something else in the stone vault and they both moved away to the extreme end of the apartment.

On glancing into the safe I noticed that two ledgers were out of their places. I entered the safe to place them in their respective cases, when either the clergyman or Mr. Baintree brushing past the safe, unconsciously knocked against the door, as he did so, which gave it an impetus that closed it on me, the bolts shot noiselessly into their sockets and I was a prisoner.

There was an acoustic phenomenon connected with this safe which I never heard explained, and that was, any one shut inside could h

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1871.

New York Riot.

The Orange lodges of New York, composed of Protestant Irishmen, determined to celebrate the battle of the Boyne, on the 12th inst., by a grand procession. The Catholic Irishmen determined to break up the procession. Excitement ensued, which was fanned to the utmost heat and excess by the newspapers of the city without distinction of party or creed. Finally the Mayor of the city and Chief of Police determined there should be no procession, and the latter issued a proclamation to that effect. At this stage Gov. HOFFMAN interfered and issued a proclamation promising protection to the procession and the Orangemen continued their preparations. They turned out on Wednesday at 2½ o'clock, P. M., protected by the police and a large force of Militia. They had not proceeded far, however, until some shots were fired at them from windows. The fire was quickly returned by a portion of the military. About 30 persons in all—including men, women and children—were killed and over 100 were wounded, and, what was most unfortunate, most of these were innocent persons.

Of course the right to turn out in peaceable procession is one that every form of government, from the Federal authorities down to the most humble municipality, is bound to protect. This is abstractly true and denied by no one. But people of certain peculiar opinions would not be tolerated in procession by the most peaceable of communities. In former times, in days of infinite public purity as compared with the present, an Abolitionist was not anywhere in this State permitted to lecture without insult or attack in some form. No Abolition procession could then have moved through the streets of the most peaceable towns in the State without attack. Even now, if secessionists or anybody else were to attempt to celebrate Rebel victories in the most peaceable northern towns they would be driven from their purpose. If a Mormon procession were to perambulate the streets of the highly moral, patriotic and beautiful town of Bloomsburg, its sweet angels, if nobody else, would institute a riot. We hold, therefore, that this abstract right of glorification of events or purposes, can only be indulged in with safety and will only be respected when substance is not offensive to the public. Nor is it expedient to exercise abstract rights at all times or at all places. A child may be properly spanked in the kitchen but not in the church. To put a strong case, any man has a right to shear a wolf or a grizzly bear, yet all will agree that it is inexpedient to exercise such rights.

The Orangemen had a right to parade in the streets of the city of New York. It is the duty of the government to protect this right of the people. It was, however, inexpedient and unwise for the Orangemen to parade, as the result proves, and while the government of the city and State of New York properly protected the procession, it cost many lives and a great deal of money to do so. Should factious people be permitted thus to jeopard the public peace and bleed the public purse? The whole question resolves itself into one of expediency, and not of principle, and from that stand point must be decided.

Orange lodges have little business in America. They are inapplicable to our institutions. They are protestant Irishmen who avow loyalty to the English crown in opposition to Irish independence. The battle of the Boyne, which the New York lodges proposed to celebrate, was the decisive battle fought in 1690 by a usurping King of England, William III, against James II, who had been driven from the throne and had taken refuge in Ireland. The forces of the former were composed of English, Dutch, a few protestant Irish, and others. Those of the latter were mainly Irish Catholics, aided by a small French force. The victory of the former was complete and overwhelming, and the persecutions of the Catholic Irish that followed were of the most cruel character. The feeling of hatred has ever since been fostered and intensified, the Orangemen at all times siding with the British against the great mass of Irishmen who desire the independence of their country. The latter look upon the former as traitors and hate them with all the intensity of their fervid natures. That any glorification of the Orangemen, therefore, would excite feelings of the utmost resentment on the part of the true representatives of the feelings of the Irish nation against the participators in it is natural. But as the whole matter at issue is foreign to our soil, and has no reference to anything with which the American people can have proper connection, and is sure to induce serious riot, as well as other most dangerous consequences, the Orangemen might well be required to conduct themselves in such a manner as not to disturb the public peace.

The Radicals expect to make political capital out of this sad event, and their newspapers vehemently espouse the side of the Orangemen. Well make it. Whatever they gain by taking sides with the oppressors of a people who have as much right to independence as any other on earth, they are legitimately entitled to, for to rob white men of their rights and to oppress all who do not agree with them, is the very heart of their principles.

Of course the Radical press teems with and will continue to spew out any quantity of libels upon the Irishmen of New York particularly and the Irish people generally. At present, therefore, it will be well to accept only as facts that which is admitted or otherwise established.

Fishing Creek Confederacy.

It is a source of unbounded pleasure to the Radical editors in all this region round about, and especially to the Williamsport *Bulletin* to print a sneering remark about the "Fishing Creek confederacy." Albeit no such institution ever existed, the people abused are honest, intelligent, patriotic and generous. In all these qualities they are equalled by but few communities and surpassed by none. The folly of sending an army amongst them and the severity of their persecution during the war, have heretofore been illustrated by a published narrative of those events, to the shame of those who plotted against them. However, their traducers can work away—they are invulnerable to such attacks and care as little for snifflers and snarlers as they do for the vermin they tread under their feet.

Revenue Oppressions.

In other columns we print the narrative of Mr. ROHR MCHENRY, as furnished to us by him. He is a highly respectable and truthful gentleman and his statements will have weight in this community. The object in the publication is defence against assault and slander, and to expose petty and costly oppression.

How far the officers implicated were to blame the reader must judge from all the facts exhibited. The law itself was most oppressive and infamous in all its characteristics. It was purposely made intricate and impossible to be understood, as declared by Gen. SCHENCK, its author, in order that all small concerns might be broken up and the business forced into the exclusive hands of the large establishments of the cities. The department at Washington executed the law with that end in view. The practice under it, too, always seemed to us to have for its object the feeding and pampering of batches of scoundrels acting as detectives, for whatever infamy these miscreants were guilty of they always seemed to be sustained by the department, and certainly were never brought to punishment. In the case of Mr. MCHENRY the department even went so far as to stipulate that no proceedings should be instituted against these violators of the law for any thing they had done! Yet an administration that is guilty of this wicked persecution of honest men engaged in lawful business and who paid heavy taxes, constantly asks people who love fairness and justice to sustain it by their votes! But the narrative is complete in itself and does not require further comment at our hands. It is given over Mr. MCHENRY's own signature and he professes his readiness to substantiate all his assertions. Of course we have no personal knowledge of the subject, and give place to the statement over an amply responsible and reputable name.

President Judges.

An unusual number of President Judges are to be elected next fall, as the second term of ten years from the first election in 1857 will expire the present year. An office so important, honorable and pecuniarily valuable, is of course sought after with avidity and energy, and intense excitement is a natural result. We rejoice to see, however, that in several localities (as in Berks, where W. J. WOODWARD presides) no political or other opposition is offered to present incumbents of peculiar acceptibility. In districts, too, where party machinery is almost necessarily resorted to, we observe that many refuse to acquiesce in its binding force, because the office is not political, and ought never be partizan, and independent candidates are therefore the result.

In the Mifflin district a rather unusual circumstance has occurred. The Lewistown *True Democrat*, an organ that has ever been faithful to all the principles and usages of its party during a long period of sore trial and defeat, expressed a preference for the Judge now on the bench, but distinctly asserted that it would abide the action of its party in the premises. Certain gentlemen of extraordinary political virtue, led by that remarkable specimen of high sense of moral and party obligation, and immaculate virginal purity of thought and action, Gen. BURNS, became very indignant and demanded of the editor to sell out to them, which mandate he declined to obey, and then they proceeded to raise means to start a paper in opposition to him.

Without expressing any opinion as to Judge WOODS, we do compliment the pluck and manly independence of HENRY FRYSINGER, Esq., the editor of the *True Democrat*. We have known him long and intimately. No better specimen of "God's noblest work, an honest man," lives. During all his manhood he has been a sincere, industrious, devoted, honest, never tiring and always firm and reliable editor and democrat. Although his position on the Judge question is made the excuse, we do not in the least doubt that his stern personal integrity and firm devotion to the priciples of his party, and his invulnerability to dictation by selfish political gamblers, is the real cause of opposition to him. We hope the Democracy of Mifflin will prove their own integrity and manhood by sustaining him as their editor, whether they approve his remarks on the Judgeship or not. Independent editors are too rare to permit them to be sacrificed at the dictation of unscrupulous demagogues.

IT is said that somebody has got to lying about candidates. We don't know whether it is exactly true that this wonderful thing has happened, but it is one of the possibilities of sublunary affairs and if considerably indulged in ought to be severely reprehended. It is a fearful thing to admit that there are any people in Columbia county who indulge in that vile propensity and it was fondly hoped that the clergy had so far headed off Clootie as to stop that branch of his enterprises amongst our people. But if candidates are suffering from the evil, we know of no better plan of rendering it harmless than for people to disbelieve everything that is said about them—we say everything, for usually there are about as many good lies told about them as bad ones. As to the various imaginary projects about the improvement and embellishment of Bloomsburg at the expense of the county—including free bridges, widening streets, &c.,—we think we are safe in assuring the public that no such designs exist, and would not be approved by the people of the town if proposed. Under the act of incorporation all such expenses, if any, are to be paid by the town. If they inaugurate a free fight, therefore, on this subject, they must indulge the luxury among themselves. We would further say, for the consolation of candidates, that a man who can not gracefully stand some lying at his expense, is not worth much, and had better not get into the public service, or try to. The imps and devils who devote their energies to excogitating lies have a particular partiality for such subjects as candidates, and they are very apt to devote themselves with assiduity to the most worthy they find on the carpet. Such lies, however, are much less potent or harmful than is generally supposed. Few people believe lies even when told by themselves—much less so when they hear others at it.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* wades through two heavy columns to prove that the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776! "Did you ever!"

A Frightened Radical.

Some time ago, the President appointed Gen. MILROY Marshal of Wyoming territory. The General proceeded to the capital of the territory to assume the duties of the office. His waggish predecessor received him with much affected delight, assuring MILROY of his happiness at escaping from office, as such was the hostility of the people to Marshals that their lives were not safe for a moment and frequently in their travels through the territory they were compelled to live as best they could as the people would give them neither food or shelter! The yarn had the desired effect, for MILROY at once rushed for his carpet-bag and now congratulates himself upon his fortunate escape! The waggish holder of the office of course enjoys the joke and MILROY's retreat!

Pennsylvania Defalcations.

The following is a list of Pennsylvania defaulting revenue collectors, as published by Secretary BOUTWELL, with the amount owing by each. It is proper to state that these collectors allledge that they are charged with outstanding taxes for which they are not allowed a credit until collected. Many of them deny that they would be in arrears if credited with this amount:

1 district	J. Barclay Harding	3,394 67
1 "	Charles Abel	66,503 61
1 "	Wm. H. Barnes	39,686 19
1 "	John H. Deihl	126,889 93
3 "	Wm. J. Wainright	72,849 78
3 "	Samuel M. Zulick	87,347 16
4 "	John M. Reiley	141,935 49
4 "	Benj. H. Brown	819 93
4 "	Alexander Cummings	264,974 08
4 "	John Hancock	1,481 35
4 "	John W. Correll	3293 10
5 "	A. S. Cadwalader	6,000 59
5 "	Joseph Barnsley	4,653 10
6 "	Wm. M. Swayne	702 09
7 "	Diller Luther	61,897 77
8 "	Alexander H. Hood	127,593 61
8 "	Wm. M. Wiley	4,117 38
9 "	Edgar T. Foster	8,118 59
11 "	H. Lawrence Scott	32,057 46
13 "	Chas. H. Shriner	34,859 78
16 "	R. C. Swope	805 70
17 "	J. R. Campbell	727 70
18 "	Henry A. Gurnsey	18,976 26
19 "	John W. Douglass	2,777 17
20 "	W. P. Clark	3,777 17
21 "	Peter Aeckerly	190,388 59
23 "	Robert L. Brown	1,275 35
24 "	David Sankey	30,742 25
24 "	A. Robertson	140,829 22

GENERAL PARKER has resigned his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. If this had taken place at a much earlier period, the nation would have been a heavy gainer. In accepting the resignation of General Parker, the President remarks that, "your management of the Indian bureau has been in entire harmony with my policy." Undoubtedly. It was proven that General Parker indulged in jobbery to a large extent, by which the nation lost millions of dollars, and no one will question that this management was in "entire harmony" with the policy of Grant's administration.

THE St. Mary's *Gazette* is informed that WILLIAM MCCANDLESS and JAMES H. COOPER are the Democratic candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. We don't think any party nominated the gentlemen whose names grace the *Gazette*'s flag.

MR. GEO. LABAR, who is in his 106th year, is actively engaged just now in peeling bark up in Monroe county. Mr. LABAR is a hearty old democrat, which is the only reason we can assign for his long life.

Editor's Book Table.

ELEMENTS of GRAMMAR—The First Book of Grammar; prepared as a text book for public schools, and for the primary classes of high schools and academies, by H. D. WALKER, A. M., of Bloomsburg, Pa. This is a neat little volume of 261 pages, laid on our table by the author. From the cursory examination we have been able to give it we do not doubt it to be well suited for the purposes designed, and also to those who may desire to acquire private knowledge of Grammar or to brush up and renew what they have forgotton. For sale at Miss WEBB's book store, Bloomsburg.

BOOK KEEPING—A text book for public schools and academies, by H. D. WALKER, A. M. Although designed for schools particularly, this work will be found of great benefit to all who are not adepts at book keeping. Its rules, instructions and examples are plain, simple and practicable, easily understood and readily applied. For sale as above.

BY an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the long promised volume, "FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE; OR, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIGNOR BLITZ," is at last published. There is probably no person better known throughout the United States than the cheerful, kindhearted and ever popular author of this autobiography. Signor Blitz came to this country nearly 37 years ago, having previously seen much experience and having had many adventures in the way of his profession in Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland. Other ages and countries have had their professors of Magic, but these maintained that their skill came from supernatural sources. Signor Blitz avows himself limited within natural laws, and tells his admirers that their wonder is occasioned by his dexterity alone. Wherever he has gone, he has been a great joy to the young and a happiness to the old. The book is eminently characteristic of the man. It is chatty and pleasant. Such a man has seen much and knows much, and his autobiography would, under any circumstances, prove interesting. It is full of anecdote, and abounds in good stories, which are fresh, humorous and peculiar. It is handsomely and generously illustrated, and the portrait of the merry Signor himself is capital as a likeness. It is sold only by subscription, and as far as we can judge, should think it would make a very desirable book for book agents. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, 711 Sanson St., Philadelphia, is the General Agent for the Middle States.

COREA!—More fighting is reported from Corea. Two additional Corean forts have been attacked by a portion of the American fleet, but after a short engagement the vessels drew off and returned to their anchorage. The Corean authorities are still defiant. A note has been received from the head officer of that portion of Corea under fire at the present time, declaring the people desire no intercourse with outside barbarians, and stating that the crew of the General Sherman were put to death on account of piratical acts on Corean territory. Admiral Rogers is waiting orders before making a general attack upon the forts and defenses of the enemy. If Corea is to be brought to terms, let it be done promptly. A lingering war will be unpopular.

IF every class robbed by this administration could be relied upon to vote against General Grant next year, he would secure the suffrage of no man whose industry earns his own living.

Simon Cameron.

The Washington *Patriot* draws this truthful picture of the senior Radical Senator from Pennsylvania, to wit:

His career is a serious, social and political puzzle, worthy of study. Of the struggles of early life, we speak with respect. It is the career, after the high level was reached, which gives us pause. It is the triumphant course of poor political manœuvre, and none the less poor, because, with low aims, it has been successful. For thirty years the influence of one man in Pennsylvania, with varying alternations, has been mischievous in effect and demoralizing in example. Senator Cameron is well known to be the confidential adviser of the President; his agent for intrigue, for he pretends to no popular talent, in Georgia; the controller of patronage in Pennsylvania, and, in a mousing way, the manipulator of his schemes in Congress.

The story of ancient or of current politics in Pennsylvania is not a pleasant one to look upon. Within the last thirty years, with occasional flashes to vary the uniformity, her statesmen have been ineffectual. The career of her most eminent son ended in sorrow and disappointment. When, by a sort of accident, men of bright parts and cultivated intelligence are, as it were, jerked into the councils of the nation, the indigenous spirit of disparagement creeps up and pulls them down. Emphatically was this the case with two brilliant men, the only ones for a long period whom Pennsylvania sent, for single terms, to represent her in the Senate—Mr. Cowan and Mr. Buckalew. They still live, and, we trust, for usefulness; but it will not be till the benumbing influence which now paralizes a great Commonwealth, the evil control of men of uncultured minds and unhesitating purposes, is removed. Who more than Simon Cameron, and his corrupt school, have contributed to this result, and made the weight of Pennsylvania of no account in the great balances of politics? When General Grant made a Cabinet, he did worse than neglect the great Republican party of Pennsylvania. When he was looking around for a successor for Mr. Cox, rumor attributes to him a spasmodic effort for a Keystone Radical, which was opposed by his Philadelphia proprietors.

Mr. Cameron may not think we pay him a compliment in attributing all this levelling-down result to his agency but we do. He has been, not at all the stormy petrel of Pennsylvania politics, for that little bird, though it follows steadily in the wake of the ship and picks up the crumbs and refuse, loves a storm and touches the wild waves gracefully. He simply, by his practice and his precepts, if schemes can so be dignified, depresses the whole tone of the public mind within his baleful influence. The auspices under which his Senatorial life began, a Legislative election by open purchase, are his rule of conduct. He has habitually bought his way to position, and retains it only by the most glaring venality. He manipulates nominations, and has a sovereign contempt for popular impulses, for he never had, in his whole life, a vote of any portion of the people in his favor, or the least real token of popular confidence. It is the most natural of psycological results, that one whose aspirations are so low, should stand in high favor with the present Executive, and be proposed by his partisans as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the same ticket.

Horace Greely After the "Carpet-Baggers."

The GRANT adherents, the most truculent of which are found in this State, would have their proselytes believe that Radical government in the South is above reproach. Read the following dissection of the carpet-baggers, by Dr. GREELY, and draw your own inferences:

Well, gentlemen, the thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. [Laughter.] They are fellows who crawled down south in the track of our armies, generally a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutlers' wagons; some bearing cotton permits; some of them looking sharply to see what may turn up; and they remain there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of these got elected Senators, others Representatives, some Sheriffs, some Judges and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard the honest northern men, but calls every "carpet-bagger" a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] "Let us pray," they say. But they spell pray with an "e," and, thus spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to "pray without ceasing."

National Labor Convention.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION,
FISHER BLOCK, WOODWARD AVENUE,
DETROIT, MICH., June 27th, 1871.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—At the Cincinnati session of the National Labor Union, it was decided that the next session should be held in St. Louis, Mo.

Due notice is hereby given, that the fifth annual session of the National Labor Union will be held in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

All Trade Unions, all Co-operative Associations, all Labor Organizations, of every kind will be entitled to representation, for we believe that all departments of industry should have a common cause in all our efforts for reform. We therefore invite to our ranks all who by physical or intellectual labor contribute to the substantial wealth of the nation, be they male or female, white or black, for this is a struggle for Liberty and Justice.

Labor Organizations are entitled to representation as prescribed in the Constitution, as follows:

Each International Trade Organization will be entitled to ten delegates, or one for every three thousand, or fractional part thereof, when not represented by any State organization. All Local, Trade or Labor Unions will be entitled to one delegate or representative in the National Labor Union, provided that their representatives shall derive their election from the organization they claim to represent.

Each Local or State Organization must, at the next meeting of the National Labor Union, report to the President the number of members in their respective Unions, and pay into the Treasury an amount of tax of ten cents on each member so represented.

It is expected that every organization will see the importance of the meeting of the coming Convention, and I would appeal to every Labor Organization to send a delegate, that we may council together for the good and welfare of our common country.

RICHARD F. TREVELLICK,
President of the National Labor Union.
ROBERT HODGKIN, Sec'y. for Pres't.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The Philadelphia *Age* remarks that the local columns of the newspapers always teem with accounts of mad dogs at this season; but every intelligent observer and every standard writer holds the opinion that the malady is rare, if, indeed, it is ever met with, in a human subject. We believe that the newspapers, and we take our share of the blame, have more to do with producing cases of hydrophobia than the dogs have. We foster a popular superstition, which often causes nervous people to die of fright now from imaginary hydrophobia, as they did in former times from imaginary witchcraft.

REVENUE OPPRESSIONS.

Rohr McHenry's Statement.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIAN:—As a few persons have blowed about my troubles with government agents and accused me of cheating the government out of whiskey tax, I will give you the facts of my case. I have not cheated nor attempted to cheat the government out of any tax, but I have been persecuted by government officers and informers and have been robbed out of many hundreds of dollars by them.

In the fall of 1868 I made application for a license to distil whiskey according to my understanding of the law, and was informed by the proper officers that I would have to pay $100 per year license and 50 cents per gallon tax on the amount I would distil; that I would have to build a warehouse at my own expense for storing the spirits and that the government would appoint and pay a storekeeper to take charge of the storehouse. I made application to Mr. CLARK, who was then Revenue Assessor, for the appointment of a storekeeper, and he recommended to the Treasury Department the appointment of SAMUEL RHONE, Esq., who was a very competent and reliable man. I signed a distiller's bond and all the other papers that were required of me, and as far as I know complied with all the requirements of law for starting my distillery. The license (or special tax, as it was called), could only be granted to run the balance of the revenue year, that is to the 1st of May, 1869, which was about six months from the time when my application was made, and I was charged for that time at the rate of $100 per year. Shortly after my application I received notice to pay the license money and did pay it to the Collector of the district.

I built my warehouse, to comply with the law, got my grain on hand, and bought up hogs to feed at the distillery. So I did all that I understood was necessary in order to begin and carry on my business. As far as I knew I had complied with all the requirements of the law, and I looked for the appearance of a storekeeper in order to go on in all respects, in a regular manner, I waited some time, but no storekeeper appeared. What was I to do? Was I to start, or lay idle at heavy loss and expense? I had paid my license and it was running out, I had laid out money to prepare for business and had my stock of hogs on hand to feed. Under this state of facts I started up with the expectation of the storekeeper's being on every day and intending to pay every dollar of tax when called on. I distilled openly and in no way tried to evade the notice of the revenue officers or of the public, but did not run near all the time covered by my license and which I had paid for. Altogether I ran only about five months and then not all the time.

Why the appointment of storekeeper was withheld I never could learn; whether it was through political interference or for some other cause. What I do know is, that the law which was shown to me required the Treasury Department to make such an appointment; that I was told by the proper government officers that it would be made; that I did all I could to get a storekeeper and that the fault, if there was any fault, in there not being such an officer every day at my distillery, was not mine. And it looks to me very much as if there had been an attempt by evil-disposed men to prevent an appointment in order to persecute and plunder me as was done afterwards. I have been credibly informed since, that Mr. MERCUR objected at the Treasury Department to Mr. RHONE's appointment, which he must have done at the instigation of men in this county who desired to injure me.

But I was ready to be assessed and pay my taxes whenever called on, and with fair treatment from the government officers there would never have been any difficulty or complaint. But I will state how SAMUEL KNORR, the Assessor, and RICHARD STILES, his Assistant, managed my assessment. STILES, who made it, as he said by KNORR's direction, never called on me in regard to the matter, but made it to suit himself. It was done without my knowledge and without an examination of the facts, and the first I knew of it was by a notice to pay it from the Collector. The tax assessed was $1479,-50, which was over $600 too much, according to the full capacity of the distillery for the time it was run. Why was I not called on at the time to report the amount of spirits distilled, or allowed to show that the assessment was wrong? STILES lived in my neighborhood, and if he had come to me and made this assessment, as I think was his duty, he could have got it right and saved me much trouble and expense, besides the payment of a large amount of unjust tax. He could come to me for every thing else he wanted to learn, and he admitted afterwards, when a witness, that I always gave satisfactory answers to all questions he asked in regard to our business. So he has no excuse for his conduct and the explanation for it must be that he had wrong motives and intended to take the advantage of me in that way.

The assessment, which was more than double what it should have been, I tried to have corrected. I showed by the old books and receipts of previous years that it was erroneous and by statements of J. S. WOODS and others that I could not possibly run the amount I was assessed with. WOODS had assessed me for two or three former years when he was assistant assessor, and knew the capacity of my stills—what I could run every day or month—as did my workmen. The full capacity of my stills was four bushels of rye in twenty-four hours, and I proved clearly that I did not run more than two or three bushels per day a good part of the time during the five months I stilled under the license of 1868. Having proved this by the old revenue officers and by my stillers, as well as by official receipts and papers, I asked the revenue authorities at Washington to correct the erroneous assessment which STILES had made. After much trouble and some delay and expense it was admitted that the assessment was wrong and ought to be changed, but I was informed that under the government practice it could be reduced only 20 per cent.; that because the assessment had been made it must stand whether right or wrong as to 80 per cent. of the amount.

This settlement of the matter I was obliged to submit to and I paid the whole amount as found against me with the understanding that the whole subject was ended and closed forever; that though I had had a good deal of trouble and expense in the settlement and was obliged to pay a large amount of *"smart money"* under STILES's assessment, yet all trouble would then end and I would have no more difficulty. For the privilege of running my small copper stills five months I paid for license and tax on spirits, the amount of $1591,88, and have my receipts to show. The government received from me all that I owed under the law for taxes and hundreds of dollars over, and the revenue officers here and at Washington well knew this fact for they had the evidence and they received my money. I was charged and I paid between five and six hundred dollars more of tax than the true amount, and when I paid it I thought I was unreasonably punished for any irregularity in my business which had been caused by the fault of the government itself in not sending me a storekeeper as it was bound by law to do.

But I had a good deal to learn in the ways of government officers and informers as I will explain by stating what further took place between them and me. STILES, not satisfied with making an unjust assessment against me, made a raid upon my premises in Benton township. He came to my house and said he was in search of whiskey. I told him I had some on hand that I had kept for my own use; I told him where I kept it and how much I had, before he went to look for it; that I kept it in the cellar kitchen which was used every day and where every one that came in could see it; also that there were 23 gallons of old whiskey, *made before the stamp-tax was put on whiskey*, that lay in the room, open to view. He said he must take an account of that old whiskey too. So he had full information about the whiskey from me, but not satisfied with that he went to the still-house and through it, then to another house close by, then to the pig-pen and to the barn, and all the whiskey he found was that I told him of, at first, in the house, before his search began. He went through every building on the premises except a small one in one corner of the garden, and I wondered that he did not examine that. The question may be asked why he was so very particular in his search. My answer is, that he was playing informer and the more whiskey seized the more money he would make, as the informer's share was one-half. Well, the amount of whiskey seized was 61 gallons, and it was all confiscated, old whiskey and all. It was afterwards sold at government sale although every dollar of tax on it had been paid by me.

Three days after I had paid off all the demands of the government upon me as settled at Washington, a man named DE LACY, of Luzerne county, acting under the U. S. Marshal, came to my house and arrested me. He appeared as both prosecutor and officer and had some fat pickings in view. I have since learned that he is a low creature, and has been discharged from the government service. He came from STILES' to my place and went back there afterwards. After my arrest I appeared in Bloomsburg before U. S. Commissioner ROBISON for a hearing, but the prosecution had not their charges ready and they put off the case for two weeks. They fixed their own time and I was bound over with bail to appear. A few days before the time for the adjourned hearing, the deputy collector came on, under orders, and levied on all my real and personal property which I have been advised was against law. All my property was thus tied up on the assertion that I was an offender and it was to be held to answer all penalties that should be made out against me by the informers and scoundrels who were on my track. They intended to frighten me into buying them off for a big sum, or if that failed to make all they could out of the prosecutions.

When I appeared before ROBISON the second time and had a hearing, it was not pretended that I had committed any fraud or that I owed the government any tax. But it was said that certain regulations of law as to storing and stamping my whiskey before sale had not been attended to, which they knew very well was caused by the neglect of the government itself in not sending me a storekeeper. Such officer would have seen to the storing and stamping in the course of his duty and given me directions about the other little points brought up—the keeping of books and putting up a sign. Now I should like to know if the law is to be kept so nicely, how the government itself will stand? I asked for a storekeeper and it was my right to have him and the duty of the Treasury Department under the law to send him to me at my place of business. They did not execute the law and then I was prosecuted for irregularities that happened in consequence without any fraud or loss of any kind to the government. On the hearing of the case the only witnesses against me were S. KNORR, the Assessor, and RICHARD STILES, his Assistant, and I was bound over by Commissioner ROBISON to appear in the United States Court at Pittsburg *in three days*. That was rather short notice for crossing the whole length of the State and getting ready for trial! However I got ready as well as I could and hurried out to Pittsburg to the Court, where the U. S. Attorney told me to go home, that my trial belonged at this end of the district, at Williamsport. So I came back with no result from my journey except a considerable bill of expense which was put upon me by the act of the Commissioner in binding me over to Pittsburg. But Mr. ROBISON, though a United States officer, is known to be no Solomon.

At the hearing before ROBISON, KNORR stated very positively that I was arrested before I had paid all my taxes. But my receipts contradicted him in that. The last of my tax—the payment of which was delayed in the attempt to get a deduction at Washington—was paid in full on the 4th of October and I was arrested on the 7th of the same month. So that it cannot be denied that the arrest was after full payment (and in truth over-payment) by me.

STILES also swore before ROBISON that there was no sign up on my distillery when I was distilling, or he could have seen it. At the same time he acknowledged that he had not been nearer to the distillery than the road leading from Benton to Rohrsburg which is six or seven hundred yards distant. Every person acquainted with the place knows that I might have had a dozen signs up without their being seen from that road. This evidence was given to help the prosecution in their miserable charge that I had not a sign with letters "three inches long" on my distillery. That was a crime for which I was to be bound over for trial four hundred miles off on three days notice.

Now I will mention what took place after this in relation to my prosecution. Papers which showed up the facts were sent on to Washington and my lawyer went there, as he had gone to Pittsburg more than once, to get a settlement. Mr. MERCUR also went to the Treasury Department several times to urge a settlement. Finally (after asking a higher sum) they agreed to take $300 more from me as a compromise and settle the prosecution; but I was to pay all costs and expenses of every kind and give a release to the revenue officers and agents that I would not sue them for damages for anything they had done. This settlement I was advised to accept and did so. Although it did not do me justice, my friends said to me: "You have your hand in the lion's mouth and must get it out the best way you can," and I supposed I had best follow their advice. However on making my last payment of over $50 on costs last week, I concluded it was due to myself and my friends that I should print the facts of my case for public information, especially as they have been misrepresented and it is time that the truth should be known.

You will see, Mr. Editor, that I had strong reasons for going on to still under my license, and that no wrong was done to the government by me. Also, that there never was any ground to accuse me with fraudulent conduct or concealment in my business, and that I was always ready to pay my taxes when demanded. On the other side the government officers were to blame in not providing me a storekeeper when I was ready to begin work and applied for one to be sent me. The Assistant Assessor, STILES, treated me very unfairly in the assessment of my tax and I was obliged to pay much more than I justly owed. Then, all my whiskey on hand was seized and sold though I had paid the taxes on it. Then I was prosecuted by an informer, who was helped on or set going by KNORR and STILES, and bound over to Court, and all my property was levied on by FORTNER and put in charge of a watchman. And at last I was charged $300 more at the Treasury upon a settlement of the case and required to pay all costs and expenses. My own expenses also were heavy during these proceedings. This was the treatment I got from government officers and I have had more than enough of it. I think it was most unjust and scandalous.

I had no trouble or difficulty with other revenue officers, in my business, except KNORR and STILES. J. S. WOODS assessed me for two or three years and he and all the others can testify to my conduct, including B. F. HARTMAN and B. F. PAXTON, who were collectors. They acted with me fairly and I respect them. I paid tax when it was 20 cents per gallon and when it was 60 cents and for a while when it was $2,00 a gallon. I have paid on my little distillery over $8,000 tax to the government and never had any trouble until these officers came in. As to B. P. FORTNER, the deputy collector, though he did some things that seemed hard, he acted more honorably than the others. After papers were put in his hands I could not blame him for executing them. But the men who sought after the destruction of my property are the ones I blame.

ROHR MCHENRY.

Orangeville, July 20, 1871.

How can a man expect to enjoy the wages of his labor, when one-fifth is taken from him by taxes imposed by the Radical party

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. MCHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And I would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartiality. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are in others, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has been a great deal too much of it been done in this respect, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on all electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. C. SHIVE.

MARRIAGES.

ZEIGLER—CAMPBELL—On Wednesday, July 5th, 1871, at Light Street, by Joseph Lilley, Esq., Jeremiah Zeigler to Miss Tamer Campbell, both of Columbia county.

FULWEILER—SHUGAR—On July 4th, 1871, by Rev. F. J. Mohr, Mr. Owen H. Fullweiler to Miss Elizabeth C. Shugar, both of Catawissa.

DEATHS.

BEHLMAN—on the 12th, inst., at Bloomsburg, Pa., wife of George and Martha Beidelman, aged 7 years and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871.

July21,'71—4t.

WANTED.

Two male teachers wanted at Centralia School District. Good salaries will be paid to good teachers. All applicants must be present at an examination to be held on Saturday the twelfth day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. MELICK,
CENTRALIA, July 11, 1871.—4t. Secretary.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 21, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	11:14 A. M.	3:57 P. M.
Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	4:35 P. M.
Express	6:12 A. M.	9:10 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:38 A. M.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia County, will meet at the usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1871, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect Delegates by ballot to represent the Districts in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST,

at 1 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a candidate for Member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for District Attorney; one person for County Treasurer; one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor; to be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election. In the township of Locust the election will be held at the Public House of Ludwig Thiele, in Numidia; and in Montour township at the Public House of R. W. Tubbs, at Rupert. Also, at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

The rules and apportionment of delegates are as published in the COLUMBIAN.

By order of the County Committee,

WILLIAM B. KOONS, Chairman.

Bloomsburg, July 21, 1871.

After the Fire.

Mr. DAVID LOWENBERG has opened his clothing store anew, a few doors above his former place of business, on Main Street, where he is fully prepared to wait upon his customers with all the suavity and blandishment of manner for which he is distinguished. Although the insurance company acted fairly with him in settling the amount of insurance without improper delay, his loss by the fire is heavy, and the present circumstances therefore afford a fitting opportunity for those who appreciate his uniform generosity to attest their regard by friendly tokens in the way of patronage. It is highly proper to say that this suggestion is ours and not Mr. LOWENBERG's.

We believe that none of the other sufferers by the fire have yet obtained places for business. The burnt district, it is stated, will not be built up by two of the present owners, but the third would probably join a party to build up the entire burnt block with a structure that would be a credit to Bloomsburg. It is an admirable situation for store rooms—and what is great ly needed in Bloomsburg, a large public hall, or opera room. We trust it may attract the attention of some of our capitalists.

P. S. We learn that Mr. LOWENBERG has purchased the corner lot from Mr. DREHER, for $3,500, whereon he will immediately erect a three story building, to be occupied as a store room and dwelling.

THE hail storm of Sunday had the good effect of cooling the atmosphere and ridding us of the hot sultry weather for a brief time at least. Hail fell here of the size of hulled walnuts but not in great number. Some windows were broken but otherwise little damage was done. We have not heard of serious damage occurring in the county and presume there was none. The Muncy *Luminary* relates that at that place much damage was done to vegetation generally, one man losing not less than 50 bushels of grapes. Much injury was also done to corn, oats, &c, in that region. The same paper says that below the Muncy hills the storm was still more severe. The roofs of houses and barns were cut through, corn was cut off close to the ground and oats utterly destroyed. This is the most serious injury we notice, though the storm seems to have traversed a pretty extensive portion of the State.

THE LATE FIRE.—We are glad to learn that all the losses occasioned by the late fire in Bloomsburg have been promptly paid or settled, so far as they were covered by insurance. The following list, the correctness of which may be relied on, embraces the amounts paid or agreed to be paid by the several insurance companies interested, to wit:

John Wolf	$4,100
I. S. Kuhns	4,000
James Cadman	3,190
David Lowenberg	1,800
Frederick Dreher	800
Runyan & Warden	350
Charles Snyder	147
Robbins & Eves	25
Total,	$14,412

MORE NEWSPAPERS.—Luzerne county is becoming as prolific of newspapers as a rabbit is of progeny. Among them we have from Pittston the *Wyoming Journal*, by ARMSTRONG, HUGHES, & LEISENRING, an eight page sheet, sprightly, vigorous and newsy.

From Scranton comes the *Public Code*, 16 pages, altogether about the size of the *Columbian*, by J. A. CLARK, managing editor. We know of no place where a creditable paper is more needed than in the thriving city of Scranton, and it is hoped this new candidate for favor may supply the want.

THE barn of JOHN MILLER, 3d, in Greenwood township, was struck by lightning on Sunday last, and was burned to the ground, together with two sheds, 19 loads of hay, 310 dozen wheat, one wagon, harness, &c. The stock of cattle were all saved. No insurance—loss heavy.

WE are gratified to learn that on Monday last, at the Hamilton College commencement, CHARLES UNANGST, son of PHILIP UNANGST of this place, obtained the first prize for debate. We congratulate our young friend on this auspicious opening of his career.

TEMPERATURE of June 1871, at Bloomsburg, Pa., observed according to philosophical rules. Maximum 88° on the 1st, 5th, 6th and 20th, at 2 P. M. Minimum 53° on the 30th, at 7 A. M. Mean (average) of the month 71½°.

H. Z.

THE Common School Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will hold a convention at Williamsport, on the eighth, ninth and tenth of August.

HORSES! HORSES!—A fine lot of HORSES are now for sale at Brown's Hotel Stables from the West, and will remain until Monday, 24th. Call and examine and get the right kind of horses, and cheap. AARON WOLF.

CANNING FRUITS.—We find the following in the "Rural Home." It may serve as a guide, but having no personal experience in that line we cannot warrant it:

	Time for Boiling Fruits, Minutes.	Quantity of Sugar to Quart, Ounces.
Cherries	5	6
Raspberries	6	4
Blackberries	6	6
Strawberries	8	8
Plums, sliced	10	8
Whortleberries	5	4
Pie plant, sliced	20	10
Small sour pears, whole	30	8
Large pears, in halves	20	6
Peaches	8	4
Peaches, whole	15	4
Pineapple, sliced	15	6
Siberian or Crab apple	25	8
Sour apples, quartered	10	5
Ripe currants	6	8
Wild grapes	20	6
Tomatoes	20	none.
Gooseberries	8	8
Quince, sliced	15	10

WE learn from the Bellefonte *Watchman* that WM. COLDER, Esq., of Harrisburg, has presented the State Agricultural College with "an imported Alderney Bull, and a full blooded Holstein Bull calf." The *Watchman* adds:

The farmers of the State have for the last year or two been supplied by the Central Experimental Farm attached to the College, with the very best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, and potatoes of foreign and domestic origin *for seed*, at very reasonable rates. No one who purchased was deceived or disappointed in the results anticipated. And now we rejoice that aided by one of the most wealthy and most liberal citizens of the State, the Institution is about to enter upon the Improvement of Farm Stock.

May this act of liberality excite imitation, and may the day be not far distant when as Pennsylvanians we shall look with pride to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania and her farms for the best mode of culture and the best seed grains and the best farm stock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Church Fair Gambling.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—Please be kind enough to insert the following additional letter on this subject, and oblige

Yours, &c.

* * *

DEAR SIR:—The fact that you did not heed my former letter to you, in regard to the evil character of "Church Fairs," but proceeded to hold your Fair in this place, imposes upon me the duty of addressing you again on the subject. I am credibly informed that you not only did not exert your influence to prevent the holding of this Fair, but, on the contrary, it was projected and gotten up by you, and conducted under your supervision. It is right, therefore that you should be held responsible for the whole proceeding.

I have alleged that "Church Fairs, as usually conducted, are in the nature of gambling"—that "the Grab Bag, the Fortune Tree, and the Prize Cake," are lotteries, &c. It is my duty either to retract or make good these charges.

Dr. Webster thus defines the word lottery: "Lottery—A scheme for the distribution of prizes *by chance*, or the distribution itself. Lotteries are often authorized by law, but many good men deem them *immoral in principle*; and almost all men concur in the opinion that *their effects are pernicious*." Now, suppose a gold ring is placed in some part of a cake, and that cake is cut into a variety of pieces, and persons are induced to buy these pieces of cake in the prospect that they may, "by chance," get the piece that has in it the gold ring; or, several egg-shells, some filled with articles of value, and others with articles of no value, are placed upon an artificial tree, and persons are induced to buy an egg-shell, in prospect that they may "by chance" get one containing something of value; or, various articles, some valuable, and some valueless, are placed in a bag, and persons are induced to pay for the privilege of making a *grab* in the bag, in the prospect that they may "by chance" *grab* something of value; each of these are strictly defined by the words—"A scheme for the distribution of prizes *by chance*." These "schemes" besides being too puerile and undignified for grave and sober-minded men and women, to say nothing of pious servants of God, are within the strict meaning of the word *lottery*.

It is true as stated by Dr. Webster, that "lotteries are often authorized by law." But they are not so authorized in the State of Pennsylvania. They are strictly prohibited by our Penal Code. See page 17:—

"SECTION 52. All lotteries, whether public or private, for money, goods, wares, or merchandise, chattles, lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be *common nuisances*; and every grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, or transfer of any goods or chattles, lands, tenements, or hereditament, which shall be made in pursuance of any such lottery is hereby declared to be invalid and void."

"SECTION 52. If any person shall within this State, either publicly or privately, erect, set up, open, make or draw any such lottery as aforesaid, or be in any way concerned in the managing, conducting or carrying on the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding one year."

Similar provisions are contained in the statutts of nearly all the States of the Union. Such is the estimate in which "the distribution of prizes *by chance*" is held by our legislators. Any "scheme" which has this in view, is a lottery, and is declared by law to be a "common nuisance;" and all persons who, either publicly or privately, erect, set up, open, make, or draw, "or who are in any manner concerned in the managing, conducting, or carrying on," of such lottery, are guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished with both fine and imprisonment. The "scheme" by which the drawer of a "prize ticket," secures a certain sum of money is not a particle more a lottery, than the "scheme" by which the purchaser of the "prize piece of cake," secures a gold ring. If in one instance, the money turns out to be counterfeit; or in the other the gold ring turns out to be *pinchbeck*, it is all in good keeping, for there is more or less of *cheating* in all gambling operations.

No wonder Dr. Webster says that "many good men deem them (lotteries) immoral in principle; and almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious."

I have said that the whole process of a Church Fair is liable to the same objection. It is all in the nature of gambling. Even when it does not assume the *form* of some known scheme of gambling, it fails not to exhibit its genuine spirit. I am happy in being able to quote to you an authority entitled to great respect on this point. I find in "*The Methodist*," of June 3, 1871, an article entitled, "A Free Gospel," written by Mr. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, the talented pastor of the Tabernacle Church, in New York City, and an author of some celebrity, directed against the "pew rental system," in which he says: "But men talk as though the pew rental system were a great success. Nine-tenths of the Churches are in debt by the present system. Nine-tenths of them do not have income sufficient to meet the outgo. In most of the Churches a few generous men come in at the close of the year to make up the deficit; *or a fair is gotten up, where the officers and members of the Church come and take a certain number of shares in an arm chair, or a plum cake, and by this* LITTLE GAMBLING PROCESS *the balance of expense is met*."

If the word "gambling" seems harsh to you, I trust you will bear in mind that no other word so accurately defines the real nature of the transaction. It is a game of hazzard, for money or some other article. So far as the Church is concerned, it is gambling for money; and so far as the participators are concerned, it is gambling for some article of real or supposed value. It is a matter of *chance*. And even when the game is honestly and fairly conducted, the *chances* are largely against those who pay their money. This of course is greatly increased when the "gambling process" is unfairly conducted.

Another feature of these Fairs is deserving of notice at this point. An Album, a Cane, or some other article is procured; and persons purchasing the privilege of voting for the bestowment of one of these articles upon some lady or gentleman, or upon some society. The design of this is to excite a *rivalry* between the friends of different individuals or societies; and use that rivalry as the means of getting money. This *rivalry* is an evil in itself, which instead of being promoted, should be discouraged. But this is not the only evil in the case. Certainly the name of no lady or gentleman, or society, should be introduced into such a game as this, without their consent. Nothing, scarcely, could be a greater breach of politeness and good-breeding than for the managers of a Church Fair to take up two ladies, without their consent, and proceed to vote for the one or the other to see which shall have an arm chair, a plum cake, or an album. Perhaps the one or the other of these ladies may not be willing to accept of an article which has been gambled for in this way; or to have her name used in such an unenviable connection. If it is so used, without her consent, she will have just grounds to be indignant at such insufferable rudeness. Besides, it is not *honest* to use the names of either persons or societies in this manner without first obtaining their consent. To so use their names, is virtually saying that they *will accept* of such articles if voted to them. In case they *will not*, and money is obtained, this is *obtaining money under false pretences*—a crime of a high grade. It is using the names of such persons as an *endorser* of this gambling scheme; and is a violation of the same moral principle as in the crime of *forgery*. In either instance the name of a person is used without his or her consent; in either instance a fraud is perpetrated, or attempted on somebody; and in either instance money is obtained, or attempted to be obtained, by these dishonest means.

Gambling is alarmingly on the increase in this county; and it is not a matter of surprise that it is so. How can the Courts suppress this evil when Ministers and Churches are engaged in it? So long as young men—naturally fond of excitement—are induced by their religious teachers, to "try their luck," in a Church Fair, they will not hesitate to do the same thing in a "Cross-by House Lottery scheme," the "Grand Cuba Lottery scheme," or any other other scheme by which they will take their "chance" to draw a valuable "prize." The taste for Gaming that has been formed by *pious gambling*, will seek its gratification with cards, dice, faroe, or some other appeal to the goddess of *Chance*. Failure incites a desire to retrieve the loss by another venture; and success but stimulates the appetite for gain by these dishonest and hazzardous means. Ever pure and noble sentiment is gradually overthrown; and the victims of Church Fair Gambling becomes a perfect moral wreck.

You, and your friends may treat this subject with levity, and seek to pass it off with unseemingly mirth. But those who feel a true interest in the welfare of the young men of our land, will, I trust, give it a more serious consideration. You, sir, from your age, experience, and observation, have had opportunities of learning that the beginnings of vice are generally slight pecadilloes. But he is not wise who despises the day of small things. The first social glass of wine, the "little white lie," the obscene jest, the cheating at marbles, are but the germs whence the great vices of the land have their growth. Church Fair gambling bears the same relation to the gigantic gambling vice of the age, that the social glass of wine does to the debasing vice of drunkenness, so fearfully prevalent. Any one capable of tracing causes to their legitimate results cannot fail to see this.

I remain, Yours Truly.

* * *

A Card.

MR. EDITOR:—Several malicious persons are industriously circulating the report in this county, that, if elected to the Legislature, I am pledged to aid in passing a law for the building of a bridge across the river at this point, at the expense of the county. There is not a word of truth in the statement. And here let me say that my enemies are not the proper persons to invent opinions for me, or chalk out my probable course of action.

Yours truly,

July 18, 1871. C. B. BROCKWAY.

A Falsehood Contradicted.

I understand that there is a report circulated in some of the townships throughout the county, that I was brought out as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner and if elected I was to use my influence in connection with a railroad and wagon bridge now in contemplation to be erected across the river Susquehanna at the town of Bloomsburg, and the proposed one fifth to be paid by the county in order to have a free wagon bridge. I say there is not a word of truth in it, that the assertion is false, and gotten up for electioneering purposes. I would again say that I do not propose buying the office by traveling through the county and spending more money that it is worth, to tell the truth it is a little lower than I like to stoop, as I have a little too much independence about me. I hope there are honest men enough in the county that are of the same opinion as myself, that will take an interest in my election, and help to put down the miserable practice so long tolerated. Now gentlemen should I be successful in being elected I shall do what is right and to the best in terest of the tax payers, as far as my judgment and ability goes.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. SHIVE.

LOCAL NOTICES.

IN "Walker's Elements of Grammar" more than *one thousand* errors are corrected.

ONWARD to perfection has been the aim of the Singer Manufacturing Company during the last eighteen years, by using the best metal, employing the most experienced and skillful machinists, and combining all the valuable patents with the late improvements in their Few Family Sewing Machine, giving it the greatest strength with the least possible friction, consistent with the proper execution of a great variety of work; making it the most perfect, durable, and efficient Sewing Machine in the market. The sales are more than three thousand a week and increasing. Every family should have one.

As a remedy for Bronchial Affections and Chronic diseases of the Lungs, nothing ever before discovered equals Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It is also a great blood purifier and restorative tonic, and cures Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, making the complexion clear and fair. Sold by druggists.

BUY "Walker's Elements of Grammar" and no longer *abuse* your *mother* tongue.

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find *Parson's Purgative Pills* safe; and in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

SEND eighty-seven cents, addressed "Bloomsburg Post Office," for a copy of "Walker's Elements of Grammar."

NOTICE.—JOHN WOLF gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to him to call at his residence at corner of Fourth and Centre Streets and make immediate settlement as he desires to settle up his books before starting into business again.

THE Singer Sewing Machine Company sold last year

126,067 more than the Parham Sewing Machine Company.

125,413 more than the Tinkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.

124,273 more than the Empire Sewing Machine Company.

122,027 more than the Aetna Sewing Machine Company.

118,921 more than the Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company.

113,260 more than the American Button Hole Company.

110,173 more than the Florence Sewing Machine Company.

98,943 more than the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.

92,831 more than the Weed Sewing Machine Company.

70,431 more than the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.

52,677 more than the Howe Sewing Machine Company.

44,525 more than the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

The above figures are from sworn returns made by licensees to the receiver appointed by the owners of the most valuable Sewing Machine patents who license the companies of lesser importance.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

HOOP SKIRTS

AND

CORSETS,

IS AT

M. P. LUTZ'S,

HE SELLS

The 16-bone wove Corset for 70c

The Skeleton Corset for $1

The Paragon Corset for $1

☞ The Paragon is a Glove-fitting, Hip-gore, 20 bone Corset, handsomely finished and is the best corset ever offered in this town at the price.

M. P. LUTZ

Is the Exclusive agent for it in

BLOOMSBURG.

—:o:—

20-Spring Skirt, 3 inch tape 45 cents.

25-Spring Skirt, 3-inch tape 60 cents.

You can also find a full line of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

AT BOTTOM PRICES AT

M. P. LUTZ'S,

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

All persons having the registry of Democratic voters for the different Townships, commonly called "Window Books," are requested to return them at once to C. B. BROCKWAY. Most of those for 1869, and all for 1870 are still out. june 23—tf

HORSE FOR SALE.

A fine young BLACK HORSE is offered for sale. Will work double or single. Inquire of W. B. KOONS,

may 26'71—tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

JULY.

AN AWFUL PESTILENCE.

With the season of fruits comes the dangers of that frightful pestilence—Cholera. What untold and indescribable misery it has brought into thousands of households in our land every year for generations past. A specific and certain *preventive* as well as speedy and absolute *cure* for this awful disease is the Great Household Remedy, now known all over the world as Mishler's Herb Bitters. It will positively fortify the system against the attack of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Choiera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Painters' Colic, &c. D. H. Bissell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman, & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AND

LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

This Institution offers good opportunities in every department of Literature and Science, in addition to the Excellent Normal School Classes, have practice in the use of Surveying and Engineering instruments in the field and mine, under the instruction of the most competent Professor. The faculty aim to be very thorough in their instruction and to look carefully after the health, manners and morals of the students.

The rules and regulations of the school are such as to command the respect of the students and consequently not many feel that they can afford to violate laws which are calculated to promote their success and happiness. The Musical Department affords as good opportunities as can be found in any of the large cities and at much less expense.

Spring term commences April 5d, 1871.

For further particulars, address

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., *Secy. or*

B. RUPERT, *Pres't, or*

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal,

Bloomsburg, Jan. 13, 1871-6m.

SEWING MACHINE.

QUALITIES OF THE ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE:

It draws up a stitch as you do by hand, others do not. It gives thread for each stitch according to the thickness of fabric sewed, others do not. It uses a straight needle and finer for some thread than any other machine. The stitch is alike on both sides. It has in addition to these all advantages claimed by other machines. It has been tested and is known to be the most durable machine in the market. The fact that sewing machine men are anxious to obtain the agency of this machine is conclusive evidence that the public are largely in favor of this machine, which has not changed its principle since its formation—viz: Drawing a stitch as you do by hand.

Sold on easy terms at

504, 324 AND 308 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA.

july14'71-3m.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY,

ACADEMIA, PA.

The 36th School-year begins September 6th. Location healthful, attractive and well adapted to physical development. Free from loading places and saloons, the influences are moral. More than 5000 young men have here been prepared for College or business.

Terms moderate. Apply for circular, to

D. D. STONE, A. M.

J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

At Woodstock, has been doing business thirty-one years. Six years it has laid no assessments, and the average rate of assessment during the thirty-one years has been 23-4 PER CENT. A YEAR. The assessment for the year just ended is 2 3-4 PER CENT., and the Company has a clear surplus over all liabilities.

FOR SALE.—200 acres superior WHITE OAK TIMBER land, near Lock Haven, Pa., 5,000 acres HEMLOCK TIMBER land, Potter Co., Pa. P. W. SHEAFER, Geologist & Eng'r, Pottsville, Pa.

ROOT BEER This wholesome, agreeable, and refreshing summer beverage can be easily made at about 5 **cents per gallon**, with ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S Genuine Root Beer Extract. Ask for it at your store, or send 25 cents for a vial and directions to 439 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED for the

TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.

COUNSELS ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTION. By DR. NAPHEY'S, authority of "The Physical Life of Woman." It relates to *the same sex* is full of new facts; intensely but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, &c., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER, & CO., Marshall, Mich.

A MILLION DOLLARS.

Schrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one. Address, EDGAR SIMS,

688 Broadway, New York.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT and Distribution for the Benefit of the

Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity

in the City of New York, and SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27th, positively.

After the Concert, the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders

1,003 GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $200,000.

52,000 TICKETS only will be sold, at $5 each. Hon. R. McCullough, of Elkton, Md., Major Gen. T. Castle, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C. Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

References: Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Uppergraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. C. Abbott, Esq., 19 P. O. Ave., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel, in hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, Gen'l Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 37 Nassau Street, New York. Tickets sent C. O. D. if desired. Send for Circular, containing description of prizes. Tickets for Sale also by Riley & Sargent, at their News Stands, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, &c., and on line of Penn. Railroad and connections.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FREIMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREIMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

GAERTLE & CO,

Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $100. Terms easy. june 23

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as the physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy check and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a medical agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Cool, deceased, will expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 19th 1871,

at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the north side of Main street in the town of Catawissa, adjoining lands of Henry Heilingstead and others, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLEING HOUSE,

with necessary out buildings. There is on the premises a

A WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER,

with a variety of fruit and shade trees. All in good condition.

E. MARVIN TEWKSBURY,

Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth on the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, July 7th 1871—ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned, Guardians of Charles Gearhart, Daniel Gearhart, Elizabeth Gearhart, and Stephen Gearhart, Jr., minor children of Jacob Gearhart, Jr., late of Maine township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1871, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following described valuable real estate, to wit

All that certain

FARM AND TRACT OF LAND

situated in Maine township, said county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Shuman, John Gearhart, John Naus, and Daniel Fenstermacher,

CONTAINING 112 ACRES,

be the same more or less, on which are erected a House, large Frame Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the premises a fine young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. The grain in the ground to be sold with the farm. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of September A. D., 1871.

WILLIAM CREASY,

STEPHEN GEARHART,

Guardians.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned, Executors of Peter Swank, Administrator, &c., of Benjamin Camp, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of Adam Clayberger on the east; lands of Isaac Fisher on the north; lands of William Fleming on the west, and lands of Rush & Kolb on the south, containing

FOURTY-SEVEN ACRES,

more or less. Whereon is erected a one and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN

and other out buildings. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises and other fruit trees. There is a well of good water at the door of the dwelling house.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of said intestate and the interest to be annually and regularly paid by the purchaser or purchasers and to be computed from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Twenty per cent. of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one third of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money in one year thereafter with interest from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps.

PETER SWANK,

july 14'71—ts Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

There will be exposed to Public Sale at the residence of the subscriber in Benton township, Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1871,

the following real estate, to wit

A GOOD FARM

known as the property of John Beier, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE ACRES,

with a Brick Dwelling House and Frame Barn, and out buildings. Fruit of all kinds, Cherries, and apples in abundance,

A GOOD WELL OF WATER AT THE DOOR.

a stream of water running through the farm.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES CLEARED

and in a good state of cultivation. The balance timbered with the best of Chesnut and Oak timber.

This farm is situate in Benton township, Columbia county, about two miles from Cambra, two and a half miles from New Columbus and two miles from Still Water. The house stands about half a mile from the railroad passing from Hunlock's Creek to Muncy. This farm will be sold altogether or in three parts, to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable.

JOHN IKELER.

ALSO:

There will be sold at the same time,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,

mostly good timber land, near the above, on which is erected a small

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

with other out buildings. A Spring of good Water near the house. To be sold altogether or in two or three parts, to suit purchasers.

Also, three improved lots near the town of Still Water, on the main road, containing from

ONE-FORTH TO TEN ACRES EACH.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES of TIMBER LAND, near Still Water and near the public road. Also a quarry of brick and potter clay on the above. Moderate terms, made known on day of Sale.

july 7'71—ts WILLIAM IKELER.

[Republican copy.]

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbander, deceased will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JULY 29th 1871,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:

FIRST.—At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of timber land—the undivided six-sevenths—adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artly and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.

SECOND.—Will be offered decedents interest in a tract of land adjoining H. F. Clark, lands of Stocker & Gingles lands of P. Monhardt and H. T. Reeder, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Brick Dwelling House, a Bank Barn, Wagon House, a Spring House and all other necessary out buildings. There is also a Spring of excellent Water, a good Orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about Four Acres of Chestnut Timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.

THIRD.—A tract of land adjoining Elias Weaver, Wm. Stocker, John Hower and decedents homestead, containing

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Bank Barn; with a good Young Apple Orchard. All in good condition.

The lands will be offered on the premises in the order advertised. The

GRAIN IN THE GROUND

is reserved. Possession of the timber tract or tracts immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions.

O. D. L. KOSTENBADER,

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

Administrators.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, CLERK.

Bloomsburg, June 30th 1871—ts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partership heretofore existing between E. MENDENHALL and L. B. RUPERT, transacting busines under the firm name of MENDENHALL and RUPERT, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of E. MENDENHALL, for settlement, at S. H. Miller & Son's store, Main street, near Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. E. MENDENHALL,

june 2'71 tf L. B. RUPERT.

JUSTICES BLANKS.—Summons, Executions Subpœnas, Warrants, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLARK'S COLUMN.

1871. **SPRING.** *1871.*

H. J. CLARK

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING GOODS

BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

and will

AT A REDUCTION

Regardless of any Price List,

CARPET CHAINS at ..... 30 cents

SPRING CHALLIES at ..... 12 cents

A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING.

RAPID PURCHASING

DRY GOODS,

H. J. CLARK

Has opened

A NICE FRESH

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

many of the women belonged to families of the better class whom the war had left destitute. In March, 1655, the order was revoked, and the trade ceased. In 1655, however, Jamaica having been conquered, and colonists and a garrison being wanted for it, Cromwell engaged 1,500 men of the English troops in Ireland to go there to settle, and ordered "1,000 Irish wenches" to be sent with them. Henry Cromwell, then commanding the forces in Ireland, answered that he would have to take the "wenches" by force, and suggested that from 1,500 to 2,000 boys, from twelve to fourteen years of age, should be sent out also. One thousand of each were accordingly sent, with the pious hope that they would be made "Christians" of in Jamaica.

In the meantime, the process of dividing the lands was going on actively. There was due to the "Society of Adventurers," or persons who had lent money to the government for the expenses of the war in Ireland, a sum of £360,000. This was paid off by liberal grants of land, drawn by lot at a public lottery held at the Grocers' Hall in London, in July, 1653, in ten counties. *The whole of the rest of Ireland*—except the province of Connaught—was set apart for the payment of £1,550,000, due as arrears to the officers and soldiers, and of £1,750,000 of floating debt, incurred by the government for supplies furnished during the war. On the 26th of September, 1653, all ancient estates and farms of the people of Ireland were declared to belong to the Adventurers and Army of England, and all Irish were ordered to "transplant" to Connaught—a howling wilderness of bog and rock—with their families, before the first of May following, on pain of death, if found east of the Shannon after that date, the trial to be by military commission.

The exceptions to this rule were the Irish wives of English Protestants embracing their husbands' faith; boys and girls, under fourteen in the service of Protestants, and Irish Catholics who could offer satisfactory proof of having shown "Constant Good Affection" to the Parliament as against the king during the previous ten years. The decree was an awful one, and it struck the unhappy people just as they were gathering in their harvest, and this the first tolerable harvest they had had since the war began. "Constant Good Affection" was almost impossible to prove, for mere passiveness would not support the plea. Moreover, the order covered not only the "Irish enemy," but the descendants of the English settlers of the Elizabethan period—men English in blood and speech and manners, the Comynses, Stackpoles, Morrises, Hamiltons, Fitzgeralds, Butlers, Plunkets, Cheevers, Barnewalls, Talbots, Archers and Atkinsons, just as much as the Tooles, Donohoes, Mores, Kavanaghs and Keoghs. It was just as hard for the one as the other to prove "Constant Good Affection," and their land was just as valuable.

The work before them was so horrible—the prayers and entreaties of the aged and tenderly bred women, many of them wearers of ancient titles, of war-worn men, young children, of the sick and infirm, that they might not be cast out of their homes in mid-winter to perish miserably in the waste, were so piercing—that the Commissioners wrote a circular letter to the commanding officers, calling for a general fast and a general "lifting up of prayers, with strong crying to Him to whom nothing is too hard, that his servants, whom he had called forth in this day to act in these great transactions, might be made faithful, and carried on by his own outstretched arm against all opposition and difficulty to do what was pleasing in his sight." So the Lord strengthened them, and they pushed on the work. Mr. Prendergast cities a great many of the certificates given to the poor victims on their departure. They all contain personal descriptions of the holders and the members of their families, and one can hardly read them, even through the mists of two centuries, without feeling some of the pangs of those dreadful days.

After a year's trial, it was found impossible to make all the Irish go, so in 1864 a dispensation was issued in favor of "the sick, aged, lame, and impotent," those who had aided and sheltered English soldiers, and who should manifest a desire to turn Protestant. But the work went on very slowly still; the Commissioners were loth to hang the recusants—although they did it in some cases—and an immense force would have been required to carry it out by means of arrest and transportation; so they tarried and granted indulgence; the troops all the while clamoring for their lands and reproaching the Commissioners with their slothfulness in the execution of the Lord's will. At last, however, the work was accomplished satisfactorily. The bulk of the Irish from all districts, the land of which was needed, were caged up in Connaught. The old homes of the landed proprietors were taken possession of by the English officers; the privates settled down under them as tenants, somewhat discontentedly, for Ireland contained neither beer nor cheese, horses nor cows, nor Englishwomen. This last want was the worst of all, for love-making to Irish women, whom the troops found very attractive, was strictly prohibited by "the third article of warre," and offenders, as the records of courts-martial still extant show, were severely flogged for it. Other heavy penalties were inflicted on soldiers marrying Irishwomen. Ireton, by a general order, forbade any officer or soldier marrying an Irishwoman, whether calling herself a Papist or not, "until it had been ascertained by an examination (by fitt persons, such as shall be appointed for that end) whether the change of religion flowed from a reall worke of God upon their hearts," or "from corrupt and carnal ends."

The intermarrying, however, went on to a greater or less extent, human nature being stronger than general orders. Some of the transplanted crept back and died within sight of their old seats; others came back and rented farms from their conquerors; others ended their days in Connaught; others again of the younger men stole home and "bushwhacked" the Englishmen, thus beginning the practice of assassination about land which "Rogues and Rapparees," "Whiteboys," "Captain Rocks," and "Molly Maguires" have kept up down to our own day. Thousands in the next generation flew to arms joyfully thirty years later, under James. During the century following the Boyne, 400,000 Irishmen died in foreign service, and the rest remained at home to hate and curse their conquerers. In short, if we judge this settlement, on which the Lord's blessing was invoked so often, by its consequences, work so devilish by Christian people was never done.

Agricultural.

(From the American Stock Journal.)

Horse Back Riding---A Few Hints for the Ladies.

"With the advent of the bright Summer days, the delightful and healthful exercise of horse-back riding again becomes possible. As it is every year becoming more fashionable, the following hints will help many who are novice in the art of managing a horse, and some who think they know all about it.

"There are few prettier sights than fair equestrians, provided they know how to ride; and although it seems paradoxical to say so, yet it is not every fair equestrian who can ride. No lady can use a spur without damaging her habit more than her horse. Extreme neatness is the desideratum in a rider's make up. No flying ribbons or feathers, but a plainly made, well fitting cloth habit, with a white linnen collar and cuffs, fastened without ribbon or color, unless it be of a silk handkerchief round the throat. A top hat with a lace veil, for use as well as ornament, twisted round it and over the hair, black gloves, and nothing can look better than any lady when so attired.

"Your horse is at the door, and now comes the tug of war. You have got to arrive at the top of fifteen it may be sixteen hands. Puzzling as the performance appears as you stand on the ground by his side, and the monster towers above you, nothing but knack is wanted. Do not be in a hurry. Place the right hand firmly on the left pommel, and the left hand on the squire's or servant's shoulder. Stand steadily on the right leg, and place the left foot in his right hand. Wait one minute, until you are both sure that the other is ready, and if you spring at the moment that he lifts his hand you are mounted gracefully, without an appearance even of difficulty. It is quite unnecessary to send a man's hat flying into the road, or to put your knees into his eyes; nor need he grasp you fast, as if you were a sack of flour fixed to a jointed crane, while you clutch and scramble up your saddle as if you were climbing the side of a man-of-war out of a cuddy-boat. Nothing can be more inelegant.

"People tuink they cannot help it, and rather than look so ridiculous they have a chair or step brought and 'get on themselves.' It is much better to 'get on' properly; besides that, when you do, your habit is properly placed and straight. Once mounted, take up your reins and have your stirrup long enough; that is have it so long that the leg is almost straight before the toe can reach it. Be sure all is right; then let your horse slip off quietly. Nothing is a sign of worse riding than to flurry and fluster to get off in a grand commotion, like froth, that subsides into flatness very soon. Sit square, the right knee pointing in a straight line between the horse's ears; ride on the snaffle if you use a double-rein bridle, reserving the curb for emergencies, and treat your horse sensibly; he will appreciate it. If he is a good one, his good qualities will be drawn into notice, and the worst animal, with rational treatment, shows the best he is capable of. Trotting is the pace at which horse and rider show to the best advantage. Any old screw can canter, but not every horse can trot well, nor rider 'rise to it,' if he can. Rise to your trot straight forward, without stooping, keeping the action of your body with that of your horse. Your position should always be as if your eyes were fixed between the horse's ears. Some people rise quite independently of the horse's action, and having got their weight off the saddle on to their left leg, they stand in their stirrups, and only preserve their equilibrium, and get back into the saddle by a sort of twist, which has the appearance of the cork-screw that is turning in the cork. When this movement is apparent we may know that a fast trot would be impossible. Should the pace increase, the rider would find it hopeless to try and screw back, therefore she would cease to ride, and the sudden tightening of the rein breaks the trot into a canter, and the most beautiful action of the horse is lost. The art of riding is in the hand. A horse walks, trots or gallops, his worst or his best, according to the handling he receives. Keep the left knee slightly pressed to the saddle, and rise from it by the muscular action of the land from the knee to the waist, rather than give pressure of the foot in the stirrup. The stirrup is intended rather to rest the leg than for anything else.

"A spur is never needed. There is no horse that a woman can not ride without one that she will be better able to get on with by having a spur. Try and let a horse understand what you want him to do, and in nine cases out of ten, if you can do this, he will do what is required much better for himself than you can teach him.

Usually the rider is uncertain, first, what she wants done; then, often, especially if leaping is intended, her courage fails her, her nervousness is instantly communicated to the horse—the reins are more instantaneous conductors than any telegraph wire ever could be; and then he is blamed, when thus hurried and confused, for misunderstanding and blundering through what, if left to himself, he would have done perfectly well. Always have both hands ready for the reins, so that at any moment, by taking them two in each hand the most perfect control is obtained. A horse can not turn if you keep his head straight, the hands low, and the whip held upward across the rider's knees. It is then ready without difficulty, for instantly striking the horse on either shoulder or flank, as may be needed. A whip should not be carried for ornament, but use; and should never touch a horse but in chastisement. Unless it be carried upright in this way, it is impossible to avoid its constantly tickling the right flank. This distracts a restive horse, and the most unimpressible acquire a kind of motion which is very ugly."

DIET FOR THE SICK.—No more food should be introduced into the stomach during sickness than the appetite demands. Many mothers and nurses are in the habit of forcing children and others to take various forms of nutriment, which are disgusting to the stomach; all food thus forced into the stomach produces irritation, and fails to nourish the system. In order to induce invalids and those of a defective appetite to take more nourishment, never allow them quite as much as they desire as in this way the appetite is sharpened and much more food will be taken.—*Medical Independent.*

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 26th day of December, 1870, and adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the sever election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate elections that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State election within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE.

	Votes for Packer, 1869.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East	309	3
" West		3
Briarcreek,	154	2
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North	124	2
" South	48	1
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	54	1
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	115	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	3
Main,	109	3
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	2
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not recented, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, ankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandar Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and al disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1 50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copabia in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES,

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as is Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethe, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor h never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Dec. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	8.35	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	8.05	6
Kingston	8.45	1.23	7.43	5.30
Plymouth	8.38	1.17	7.39	5.29
Shickshinny	7.55	12.39	6.48	4.45
Berwick	7.23	12.01	6.14	4.11
Bloom	6.25	11.35	5.50	3.30
Danville	6.10	11.03	6.10	3.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 24th 1871. Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

2.10 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ELIAS S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED B. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870, Passenger Tr will run as follows:

Mail South.			Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williams	Lv.	6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy	"	5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton	"	5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville	"	4.39 "
" 10.36 "	Rupert	"	4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa	"	4.04 "
" 11.00 "	Ringtown	"	3.55 "
" 12.23 p.m.	Summit	"	2.39 "
" 12.34 "	Quakake	"	2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony	c. "	1.45 "
" 1.30 "	Tamaqua	c. "	12.55 "
" 3.25 "	Reading	"	10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville	"	
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia	"	8.15 "
" 1.40 "	Saline Manor Chunk,	dine"	7.05 p. m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	"	12.09 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	"	9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	"	11.35 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	"	12.35 "
" 5.30 "	via L. & B. R. R.	"	9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	"	9.00 "
" 5.50 a.m.	Boston,	"	9.00 p.m

Passengers takir g the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour- in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.00, and 9.30 p. m. respectively, Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd.a at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.22, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p.m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.30 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy at 7.15 a.m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Mahanoy and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p. m., and arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m., 3.06 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m, & 1.15 6.15 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.55 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading), leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.55 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'y. Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN "The White Chief" Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hair-breadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and lost tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions, How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular, Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $30 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, jan27'71-tf. 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

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A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts. C. F. VENT, Publisher, se9 4 70-1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

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Jan 1'71.

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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR